

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

BROTHER KILLED IN BATTLE.

A Chinese youth was charged with attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself with a rope, on Wednesday night.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that a *lukong* saw defendant attempting to hang himself in a house at Connaught Road and arrested him.

Defendant related a pathetic story of having lost his only support. He said that he was a student in a college at Canton and was doing very well, when he heard of the death of his elder brother, who was on military service at Fukien. His brother was killed by the Cantonese troops. Thus deprived of his only support, he thought it best to come to Hongkong and from here proceed to Shantung. Being tired of life, however, he wanted to end it.

Mr. J. R. Wood said that to attempt to commit suicide was an offence against the laws of the Colony, and offenders were liable to be sent to gaol. He would, however, remand the defendant in the Police custody, and order that he be produced before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in order that enquiries might be made.

OPIUM CHARGE NOT PROVED.

Two Chinese were charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of 1,785 taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida appeared for the defence.

An Indian ship guard stated that about three or four days ago whilst on night duty on the s.s. *Takany* he saw one of the defendants coming out of the engine-room towards a cabin belonging to the captain's boy, carrying two bags in his hands. Witness arrested him and found the bags contained illicit opium. Witness then called to two other watchmen, and together they went into the cabin and caught the other defendant in the act of hiding six bags under the bed.

One of the defendants stated that he was employed on another steamer. He went on board the s.s. *Takany* when she arrived in port to collect \$5 from the other defendant. That night he did not return ashore but slept in his friend's cabin. In the middle of the night he was roused by a noise outside the cabin, and, hastily dressing himself, he went out to see what was the matter. During his absence a man came into the room. Witness denied having ever seen the bags at all.

Corroborative evidence was given by the other defendant.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged the defendants.

WAR SAVINGS.

THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association have subscribed during the past month \$80,875, in local currency, \$28,784.24 in Straits currency, £177 10s. 9d. in sterling, and \$378.36 gold—all of which has been invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 6 per cent.

All future subscriptions will, until further notice, be invested in War Loan Investment Trust of Malaya at 6 per cent.

Members are reminded that this year—which, we trust, is the closing stage of the War—will be certainly the most critical of all years financially, and it is hoped that the response to our appeal so splendidly given during the first year of the Association's existence may be totally eclipsed during 1918.

The total amounts subscribed to date are as follows:—In local currency, \$1,088,835; in Straits currency, \$88,559.32; in sterling, £1,673 2s. 6d.; and in gold \$1,112.74.

A COLLEGE FOR SINGAPORE.

The establishment of a College in Singapore by the American Mission seems in a fair way to becoming an accomplished fact. Recent correspondence between the Rev. J. S. Nagle and Mrs. Manes Meyer elicits the interesting facts that one gentleman has initiated the subscription campaign with \$100,000 and another has followed him with \$50,000, while a third has generously given 20 acres of choice land for college purposes at Keppel Harbour.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, January 10th.

THE ADMIRAL'S WARNING.

Owing to the recent trouble due to two gunboats firing on the city, Admiral Ching Pi-kwong has issued a warning to all the other ships of the 1st Squadron that they are not to do anything without his order. Martial law is again in force and any person or vessel approaching the gunboats will be fired upon without notice.

KWANGSI TROOPS ARRIVE.

It is reported that General Luk Wing-tang, learning of the bombardment, has ordered the ex-Tsuhun Chan Ping-kwan to send his troops to Canton. We learn that one regiment arrived at Canton yesterday with four big guns and a number of machine-guns.

THE MAN WHO SAVED THE SITUATION.

We are informed that when the gunboats bombarded the city, the Tsuhun at once called General Luk's adviser, General Nau Wing-kin, who had previously come to Canton, to his yamen and asked his advice as to how to deal with the situation. General Nau strongly advised the Tsuhun not to return the fire and so the trouble ended. The public feel great respect for General Nau, who also mediated in the matter within a few hours.

THE TSUHUN'S MILITARY POWER.

The Tsuhun, Mok Wing-sun, has announced that, in addition to those who have been sent to attack various places, there are over 60 regiments of Kwangsi troops and many other soldiers in the province. No increase will be allowed, as the number of troops is quite enough to protect the province.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Tsuhun has ordered two regiments to be stationed on the White Cloud Hill, and two regiments to protect the ammunition factory.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, has ordered the Defence Commander of Shui King to send troops to Yeung Chun district to oppose General Lung's approaching forces.

It is considered suspicious that Yeung Kong was captured by General Lung's troops without any opposition. It is said that the Canton leader Ku Yat-kwong, who was in charge of the place, fled with his forces to Yeung Chun district when Lung's troops landed at a place about 60 miles away. The commander of Lung's troops, hearing of this, at once entered the Yeung Kong city without opposition.

THE ONLY DEMAND.

We are informed that Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Admiral Ching Pi-kwong, who were asked to mediate for the South-West Provinces, have jointly wired to the President stating that the re-convoction of the former Parliament is the only demand made by the South-West at present. If the Government really desires peace it should hasten to comply with this request. They added that if a mandate to re-convoke the former Parliament were issued in the morning an armistice would be carried out by the South-West the same evening.

REPORTS OF BANDITS' RISING.

The magistrate of Tung Kun district has reported that over three thousand bandits are rising to support General Lung.

THE DEVIL'S MESSENGER.

The Devil called to his satellite: "I want that man," said he. "He's weary fighting for the right." The imp flew off in glee. And to the man he whispered low: "You are discouraged!" The man said: "No." "You are discouraged," the imp replied; "You've every cause for it." The man's head dropped. "Oh, well," he sighed. "Perhaps I am a bit."

The imp flew homeward on the wind. "He's yours," he said, and the Devil grinned. The imp returned to Earth once more. To another victim flew. Whose fate was thin and lined with war, And he started the game anew.

"You are discouraged"—he launched his shot— But the man just smiled and said: "I'm not." "You are! The odds come fast and thick." Said the man: "That suits me well." "But you are!" Then came an order, quick: "Clear out! Go back to hell!" The imp obeyed. "No Luck," sighed he; "That stubborn fellow discouraged me."

Jessie Pope.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

NAVY v. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Navy	O.	M.	R.	W.
Commander Gibson	4	2	11	3
Chief Stoker Lee	7	3	38	2
Signalman Hack	7	0	25	0
Sergt. Dennis	4	1	9	1
Middlesex	O.	M.	R.	W.
Purnell	5	0	18	3
Woodward	4	2	12	3
Fawthorpe	3.2	1	9	2
Tebbutt	6	0	20	3

HONGKONG C.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following will represent the Hongkong C.C. in the above League match to-morrow (Saturday) at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce, (Captain), R. M. Austin, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. Gray, Lieut. Col. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, Lieut. H. E. Murray, F. Sutton, F. Syme-Thomson and R. P. Thursfield.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The first three games of the re-play in this tournament on Wednesday between the 83rd and 88th Companies resulted in a lead for the 88th Company of 71 points. The best billiards was seen in the last game, when Gr. Burns opposed Gr. E. Lord, a brother of Gr. J. Lord, who is to meet Sergt. Pitt at the V.R.C. this evening. Burns quickly forged ahead, and it seemed probable that he would win by a large margin, but a well-played forty break by Lord almost brought the scores level again. Burns made many double-figure breaks and eventually won by 31 points. Scores:—

83rd Co. R.C.A.	83rd Co. R.C.A.
Cpl. Gillard.....25	Br. Glad.....250
Gr. Donaldson.....230	Gr. Hawley.....155
Gr. Burns.....250	Gr. E. Lord.....219

MY C.O.

[BY MILITIAMAN.]

Because he was as kind as he was brave; because he restored my faded faith in chivalry; because he saved me from the fear of myself; because he revived in me the dear, dying spirit of hero-worship; because of these things, I must write of him and pay him humble tribute.

He was my Commanding Officer on the Somme. I met him in a front line trench at 9 a.m. on the 3rd of July. I was one of a party of reinforcements—subalterns all. He was sitting on a muddy ration-box trying, in the dim, to give orders to an officer whose head kept lolling forward, whose eyes would not keep open. And they two were the only officers left; for the day before—the costly second—had accounted for the remainder in wounds and death. The "calm" in that sector was distinctly relative. A hundred yards to our right our men were counter-bombing the Boche; and the smashed-in parados were letting in sniping bullets at a fearsome rate, and it looked as if anything might happen when our party, twelve hours overdue, reported itself. But in all that grim and dreary waiting my C.O. found the words where-with to thank us for coming; and he set us to our allotted tasks with the cheeriest expression of encouragement. "Wherefore he was kind."

The day before had been an expensive one. Three times the battalion had gone over the top, the colonel always with them. In the deadliest of the three "overs" he stood for minutes exposed on the parapet, helping bantam warriors over the bags, until, seeing that they dropped in his arms, shot, in spite of his aid, helped no more and went across almost alone. Wherefore he was chivalrous.

And when, after an all-too-short respite in a shell-torn bivouac, the battalion went forward again, my colonel found the time and the grace to walk down the column and throw a look of hope and good cheer to every officer and man in his depleted force. And one of those officers—a subaltern, ravaged with the fever of rheumatism—could have fallen out, and in his inmost soul cried "Kamerad!" but that he caught that look—the "Stick-it-old-chap!" look—in the colonel's eyes. So, "sticking" it, he was spared the after-torture of self-reproach. Wherefore, my colonel saved me from the fear of myself.

In every trench and bivouac—in action and in rest—I watched him for the sheer joy of looking at him. He was tall, clean-limbed, blue-eyed, firm-featured, and bronzed with the suns of India and Africa—seventy-four inches of perfect soldiery. He wore the South Africa ribanda, so he must have been nearly forty, but the ideals of boyhood shone in his eyes, untarnished by his military repute. Yet, in his gayest moments one could see the sense of suffering and understanding within him. He looked a hero, and my mind was ever filled with a fierce desire to be in all things like him. Wherefore, he made of me, who am nearly as old as he, a hero-worshipper.

Prussian ingenuity, spurred on by the war's necessities, has already devised a number of substitutes for a genuine and lasting peace.

TORTURE OF PRISONERS.

FORCED LABOUR IN BELGIUM.

A recent number of the *Official Bulletin*, which is published daily at Washington, contained the following information secured from a Russian prisoner-of-war, recently escaped through Belgium from the occupied portion of Northern France:—

After 12 days of travel from his place of imprisonment he arrived at the electric fence near the Antwerp-Rosendaal line, and dug his way out under the fence with a long knife on a stormy night when the sentries were under cover.

He belonged to a labour battalion which worked at the rear of the firing line, dismantling manufacturing plants and railways. There were other battalions composed of Belgians, French, English, Italian, and Roumanians. The work of these battalions was directed by German soldiers. In 1915 and 1916 the soldiers worked well themselves and were very hard on the prisoners. This year, and especially lately, they had slackened very much in their efforts. Insufficient food of bad quality had brought on a condition of physical debility, and they were unable to work well. The prisoners' allowance of bread was one loaf of 2½ pounds a day for four men. Turnip soup was the only other thing they got to eat. Occasionally there was meat in it from some injured horse that had been killed.

A labour battalion on the western front originally consisted of 3,000 men, but the processes of starvation, accidents, exposure, unmerciful beatings, and death have reduced it to about 500 men and sometimes to much less. Those men who threatened the graveyard were either distributed among other battalions, sent to hospitals behind the front, or were assigned to invalid commands. They were total physical wrecks; some of them had broken arms or legs and fingerless hands—in a word, men with every injury and deformity the human frame can endure and still hold life. These are never sent back to Germany to their original camps, but are kept behind the front there to die. They are like men who stalk out of their graves, animated skeletons, bones covered with skin, cheeks without flesh, deeply sunken eyes.

The informant was a sergeant and resisted to the end all German attempts to compel him to work. In the latter part of November, for six days, he was made to stand at attention in an open field from 6 a.m. till noon. After eating his soup at noon he and 30 other non-commissioned officers were locked up in a wet cellar until morning. After the six days they were told that three of the 30 of them would be picked out by lot and would be shot unless they consented to work. They were led out. In the party were three sentries, a German officer, and a doctor. The threat was repeated once more. Some non-commissioned officers refused and were sentenced to work; others allowed their wrists to be tied with a rope, and they were then led each to a post and backed against it; wooden blocks were brought on which they were made to stand while their hands were tied to the post as high as possible. The blocks were then kicked out from under them and they were left suspended by their wrists with their feet off the ground.

They remained thus, suspended for two hours. The next day the process was repeated, and once more broke down and consented to work. Hanging of the remainder continued, and was followed by beatings with rifle-butts. Then followed four more hours of hanging, when consciousness left them. They were carried into the cellar and were thrown on wet stones. The men weakened and "volunteered" to work. The informant still held out. Altogether he hung 12 hours on that post.

He was finally liberated and was sent to work along with others. He was given a shovel, and threw it away. This went on for five days, after which he was sent to another barracks and was left alone as he only created distraction from the work. The cook there disliked his services and he worked in the kitchen. He stated that there were 10 other non-commissioned officers who similarly resisted all German efforts to compel them to work.

On July 1st last a party of 30 men, five of whom were sergeants, came to his battalion. Twenty of them consented to work, others refused. They were made to stand immovable from 5 a.m. to noon, when soup was given them, and then the standing continued until 10 p.m. This continued for eight days. The commandant told them they would stand until they were dead unless they consented to work. The men's legs became so swollen that they could neither stand nor move and they were removed somewhere.

In 1916 there was much torture practised, according to the informant, though lately, he said, hanging has been stopped by orders. In January and February last he and other non-commissioned officers were made to stand against a wall on rainy days from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with one hour's intermission for soup. Punishments of this nature, had food, and forced work extended over long hours reduced the labour battalions rapidly. His battalion, originally 2,000 men strong dwindled in November, 1916, to 450 men. In March and April of the present year only 25 men were left who could still do work. He personally knew some 50 men who died in the battalion while he was with it.

If any of the citizens of New Zealand who earn more than £700 a year fail to assume their proper share of the war burden by contributing to future war loans, they will be assessed with additional heavy taxation. New Zealand, like her neighbour Australia, is determined that those who get the benefit of the muck shall help to pay the piper.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

& COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

A CHOICE STOCK OF

DRESSING GOWNS

IN ALL SIZES.

VIYELLA PYJAMAS

IN ALL WEIGHTS.

READY-TO-WEAR TAILOR-MADE

OVERCOATS

DENT'S HAND-KNITTED GLOVES

White \$2.50 Khaki \$2.00 per pair.

SILK AND WOOL SCARVES

From \$2.00 Each.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS

WITH AND WITHOUT SLEEVES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[18]

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,

LIMITED.

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

Exceptional facilities for quick delivery of

General Imports.



[19]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

ARTISTIC

FURNISHING FABRICS

CHINTZS.

CRETONNES.

CASEMENT CLOTHS.

CORDUROYS.

PLUSHES. VELOURS.

SERGES. REPPS.

TAPESTRIES.

PATTERNS GLADLY ON APPLICATION.

[20]

THE WAR.

HOSPITAL SHIP TORPEDOED.

GERMANS USE THE RED CROSS AS TARGET.

WARM APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

THE KING AND THE MIKADO.

BRITISH MUSEUM NOT TO BE COMMANDEERED.

French-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY AND BRITISH ARTILLERIES ACTIVE.

LONDON, January 9th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Both artilleries were active at a number of points to the south of the Scarpe.

There was some activity by the enemy's artillery to the north-east of Ypres.

THE GERMANS DISLODGED FROM A TRENCH.

LONDON, January 10th.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says:—Our casualties in yesterday's German attack on Bullecourt were very slight. The chief effect of the enemy's flame-throwers was to melt the snow and to mark the men, operating as targets for our snipers. A short sharp barrage, gas and other shells preceded the attack by three parties. In some places the Germans scrambled over the slippery parapet and by dint of bombing established themselves in the length of a trench. The British by counter-attacks, in the raging blizzard, entirely restored the position, taking 20 prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

FIELD-MARSHAL'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, January 9th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's despatch is sympathetically commented upon as a strong defence of his record, and as striking evidence of the spirit of tenacity animating the troops, and the necessity for ample reinforcements.

SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN RAIDS.

LONDON, January 9th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy last evening entered two advanced posts to the north of the Ypres-Staden Railway, but our counter-attack ejected him.

The Canadians successfully raided to the south of Lens this morning, capturing two machine-guns.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, January 9th.
A wireless German official report states:—The French attacked on a four kilometre front westward of Flirey, and penetrated the line at some points. Our counter-attacks restored the position.

178 PRISONERS IN ONE DAY.

PARIS, January 9th.
A communiqué states:—Altogether we took 178 prisoners in yesterday's raid north of Seicheprey.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY LINES RAIDED.

PARIS, January 9th.
A communiqué states:—In the region to the north of Seicheprey we successfully raided the enemy lines, penetrating on a front of 1,500 metres, where shelters were destroyed, our troops returning with 150 prisoners.

GERMAN MAXIMUM OFFENSIVE EFFORT.

PARIS, January 9th.
A German officer, taken prisoner yesterday, declared that the internal situation in Germany had compelled the High Command to risk a second Verdun and a disastrous peace by a maximum offensive effort on the Western Front in 1918.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

ARABS SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, January 9th.
A Palestine official message states there was renewed Arab activity on the Hedjaz railway northward of Maan. The Arabs were successful in their enterprises against important railway bridges southward of Maan.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

FRENCH GENERAL KILLED.

LONDON, January 9th.
A Paris message states that General Liza, Commanding the French artillery on the Italian Front, has been killed.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LOSS OF THREE BRITISH DESTROYERS.

LONDON, January 9th.
In connection with the loss of the Dutch coast of the three British destroyers, cabled on December 29th, it transpires that they fulfilled successfully most important duties.

When the first one was hit below the water-line, the other destroyers, risking mines and submarines, unhesitatingly responded to the call for assistance. Everything that would float was thrown overboard to the men in the water and many were thus saved. While the other destroyers were sinking, all aboard were taken off most skillfully. Everyone behaved in accordance with the highest traditions of the Navy. The surgeon, after being several hours in the water, attended the wounded as soon as he was rescued.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP TORPEDOED.

ALL THE WOUNDED SAVED.

LONDON, January 9th.
The Admiralty announce that the hospital-ship *Reva* was torpedoed and sunk in the British Channel at midnight on the 4th inst.

All the wounded were saved. Three lascars belonging to the crew are missing.

The *Reva* displayed all the lights and markings required by The Hague Convention, and was not and had not been within the so-called barred zone delimited by the Germans.

ANOTHER INEXCUSABLE CRIME.

LONDON, January 9th.
The torpedoing of the *Reva* must be regarded as another inexcusable crime.

When the vessel was struck everyone worked with a will in the difficult task of transferring the wounded to the boats and patrol-ships, which speedily arrived. The survivors were landed, and everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, who were quickly taken to hospital.

LATEST CABLES.

WONDERFUL ORDER MAINTAINED.

LONDON, January 9th.
There were 550 persons on board, including 250 wounded.

The *Reva* was travelling at about four knots an hour when the torpedo struck her with a terrific crash right amidships, holding the vessel right through. The explosion extinguished the lights of the lower deck, where there was wild groping in the darkness for clothing to enable the men to go off deck. Afterwards wonderful order was maintained.

SHIP DISAPPEARS TEN MINUTES AFTER LAST BOAT LEAVES.

All the boats except two, which were apparently destroyed by the explosion, were successfully launched while the ship was rapidly settling down on an even keel. Thirty cot-cases were first placed in the boats; then followed the women and nurses. The ship disappeared stern first ten minutes after the last boat had been loaded.

Rescuing vessels speedily arrived in response to wireless calls.

RED CROSS USED AS A TARGET.

The newspapers emphasise that the *Reva* outrage also breaks the pledge implied in the German Government's statement of January 29th, 1917, that hospital ships from the west of France to the west of England would not be attacked.

It appears that the Germans used the Red Cross on the *Reva* as a target. The torpedo went through it and many survivors were landed naked.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, January 9th.
The Admiralty returns show that the arrivals during the week were 2,635 vessels and the sailings 2,244. Eighteen vessels over and three under 1,600 tons were sunk. Eleven were unsuccessfully attacked. Four fishing boats were sunk.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, January 9th.
During the week ended the 5th instant 322 ships arrived and 312 departed. Two vessels over 1,500 tons were sunk and one was unsuccessfully attacked.

DELAYS MEAN DISASTER.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ON THE NEED FOR CLOSER AND MORE INTIMATE CO-ORDINATION.

LONDON, January 9th.
Reuter has received the following message from Lord Northcliffe, Head of the British War Mission to America:—

"The linking-up of all efforts and resources not only between Great Britain and her Allies but also between the various great Dominions and the Motherland is essential to a speedy victory."

Lord Northcliffe's Mission connects two main English-speaking families and makes for closer war efficiency. The Germans have the advantage of continuity, and it is essential for the Allies and the outlying parts of the British Empire to get more closely together. Dependence on mails, and even upon cables, with their inevitable delays, cannot be tolerated at this juncture. It gives an advantage to the enemy and so postpones a decisive victory, of which I am more confident than ever, but delay means disaster. So I urge closer and more intimate co-ordination not only between the Allies but also between the Motherland, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, and all the other parts of the Empire, for I am profoundly convinced that close and yet closer companionship between all that the British Empire means and the United States of America is the only thing that can save civilisation."

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

GOVERNMENT ABANDON THEIR INTENTIONS.

LONDON, January 10th.
The Government has abandoned its intention to commandeer the British Museum.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

DEMAND FOR SEVERANCE.

AMSTERDAM, January 10th.
The Budapest newspaper *Azest* publishes a violent article demanding severance from Austria. It says: "We will suffer no other solution with this diseased piece of earth patched up from the remnants of other nations."

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY.

MELBOURNE, January 9th.
It is officially announced that Mr. Hughes is forming a new Ministry.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE PROBLEMS.

A COMMITTEE FOR RESTORING NORMAL CONDITIONS.

LONDON, January 9th.
It is officially announced by the Treasury that the Minister of Reconstruction has appointed a committee of thirteen to consider problems in connection with currency and foreign exchange during the period of reconstruction and report upon the steps required to restore normal conditions. Lord Canliffe is the chairman. Lord Inchcape, Mr. Jean of the Bank of Australia, and Sir Charles Addis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, are members.

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION AT COPENHAGEN.

DEMAND FOR FOOD AND FUEL.

COPENHAGEN, January 10th.
Four thousand unemployed men demonstrated at Parliament and demanded food and fuel till work is available.

AN ALL-BRITISH OIL CO.

GOVERNMENT DENY RUMOUR.

LONDON, January 9th.
The Press Bureau states the Government is not at present considering or intending to consider the formation of an all-British Oil Company.

HEAVY FLOODS IN SIAM.

GREAT LOSS OF CROP.

WASHINGTON, January 10th.
The American Legation at Bangkok reports heavy floods in Siam. The water has risen to the roofs of the houses, on which the peasants are living.

MORE GERMAN PLOTS REVEALED.

LONDON, January 10th.
A former German Consul at San Francisco has been found guilty of arranging voyages with the ships *Annie Larsen* and *Maverick*, which were intended to convey arms from America for a rebellion in India. He was fined \$11,000 gold.

PERSIAN REPRESENTATIVES TO BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, January 10th.
Three Members of the Persian Parliament, accompanied by the Turkish Grand Vizier, Talat Pasha, have gone to Berlin to participate in the (1) peace discussions.

NEW ADMIRALTY BOARD.

AN IDEAL NAVAL GENERAL STAFF.

LONDON, January 10th.
Although it is authoritatively explained that the composition of the new Admiralty Board does not indicate any great change, it really discloses that a great change has been effected. Moreover, seniority will not influence the selection of the new Directors.

The First Lord has seized the opportunity to form practically an ideal Naval General Staff.

The operations will be divided into three bureaux, namely the Home Waters, Overseas and Trade Protection.

The First Sea Lord will be concerned solely with large questions, such as the Naval policy and distribution, the fighting efficiency of the Fleet, the general direction of war operations, and the superintendence of the Naval Staff.

The Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff will be solely concerned with operations in the Home waters, without infringing the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet.

The Deputy First Sea Lord deals with Overseas questions.

The Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff is responsible for anti-submarine measures, the conveying of merchantmen and minesweeping in the Home waters.

ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, January 9th.
The Admiralty announce that Mr. Arthur Francis Pease has been appointed Second Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

The new appointment is to deal with the increased administrative work.

LATEST CABLES.

COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

WARM APPROVAL BY BRITISH LABOUR.

LONDON, January 10th.
A joint meeting of representative British Labour organizations has issued a manifesto warmly approving of President Wilson's declaration. It states that Mr. Lloyd George's speech, followed by President Wilson's pronouncement, has transformed the whole International situation. It particularly acclaims the stand taken against secret diplomacy and heartily welcomes the expression of sympathy with Russia's agonised effort to achieve freedom. It concludes that the spirit of President Wilson's historic utterance is the spirit to which Democracy throughout the world can unreservedly subscribe.

APPRECIATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, January 10th.
The Russian Embassy has issued a statement of appreciation as regards the references to the Russian people in Mr. Wilson's Address to Congress.

FRENCH PRESS PLEASSED.

PARIS, January 10th.
The French Press comment on President Wilson's speech in the most cordial terms.

The *Temps* says the value of the Message is enhanced because it was sent at the beginning of what would doubtless be a decisive year.

THE KING AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS.

LONDON, January 10th.
His Majesty the King has sent a message to President Wilson expressing his sincerest New Year's good wishes for "Your welfare, America's prosperity, and success of the great undertaking in support of the principles of liberty and justice. The powerful exertions of the great Republic are the surest guarantee of the happy achievement of our high aims."

President Wilson has replied: "At this solemn hour, when the New Year looks upon a world red with blood poured out for the regeneration of the eternal rights of the peoples and forecasts a happy achievement of universal safety and peace in the brotherhood of nations, your message heartens the American people and strengthens their conviction in the righteousness of the great cause to which they have consecrated their lives and national honour."

WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FROM PERSIA.

ON CONDITION TURKEY DOES LIKEWISE.

LONDON, January 10th.
A Russian wireless message says:—M. Trotsky has initiated negotiations with the Persian Government relative to the withdrawal of Russian forces from Persia on condition that similar arrangements are made by the Turks in accordance with the Brest-Litovsk treaty of December 15th.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SITTINGS BEGIN.

AMSTERDAM, January 9th.
The plenary sitting at Brest-Litovsk will begin to-day.

There is still talk in Germany of the threatened resignation of General von Ludendorff.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is of the opinion that the rumour has been circulated to put pressure on Baron von Kuehlmann at Brest-Litovsk.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST'S SUGGESTION.

BROCKHOLM, January 8th.
M. Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist leader, advocates an International Socialist Conference, meeting at Stockholm, to discuss peace not later than February.

MINISTER OF LABOUR'S VIEW.

LONDON, January 9th.
Mr. Roberts, Minister of Labour, speaking at Huddersfield, stated it was impossible to enter a peace chamber until Belgium is restored and complete reparations made, and until Alsace-Lorraine is also restored. An enduring peace is impossible until Germany is beaten.

LATEST CABLES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH ON WAR-AIMS.

MR. MACDONALD'S VIEW.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Dunbarton, warmly approved of Mr. Lloyd George's re-statement of the Allies' war aims, the spirit of which would undoubtedly lead to a peace which would remove the causes of war. The Statement should have the admirable effect of largely removing the suspicions entertained by the German democracy. The next step was an International Conference. Labour repudiated a patched-up peace, but still wanted the Stockholm Conference and would shortly ask for passports.

THE KING AND THE MIKADO.

MUTUAL CONFERRING OF FIELD-MARSHALSHIPS.

LONDON, January 10th.
King George and the Mikado have exchanged telegrams, mutually conferring Field-Marshalships upon one another.

The King speaks of the warm spirit of friendship characterising the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, whether in war or peace.

The Mikado says that Japan is indissolubly linked with Great Britain by the bonds of alliance and friendship.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN PUBLIC OPINION.

HOW IT IS MANUFACTURED.

WASHINGTON, January 9th.
A series of secret instructions to German newspapers, dated 1917, which have fallen into the hands of the State Department and are now published, afford illuminating evidence of the minute care which the War Lords take to direct public opinion in the Fatherland. The instructions reveal how the character of newspaper articles must conform to prescribed terms, infractions resulting in ruthless punishment. Labour disturbances, food, coal and other problems are banned, as are also serious economic conditions, while advertisements of dog-flesh for sale are prohibited. The view must be taken that it is impossible to bring five American Divisions overseas to train by the end of 1917, the situation in Russia must be viewed as being caused by the *Entente* in the hope that Russia will continue till the Americans arrive.

The Press were ordered to emphasise that the enemy offensive had utterly failed on all fronts.

References to the Leipzig and Koenigsberg disturbances were prohibited, as was also the press concerning the purchases of clothing in occupied districts and in Switzerland, and German importations from abroad, especially Holland.

GERMANY'S RECOGNITION OF FINLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 8th.
The speeches in the Reichstag show that the German recognition of the Finnish Republic is due to hope of exploiting Finland economically.

GERMANY'S BARRED ZONE EXTENDED.

AMSTERDAM, January 9th.
A Berlin official telegram announces the extension of the German barred zone around the hostile points on Cape Verde Islands and Dakar, with the adjoining coastal region.

The barred zone round the Azores has also been extended to Madeira.

Neutral vessels at present in harbour in the zone will not be attacked if they proceed to the free sea by the shortest route by the 18th inst.

A sufficient period of grace is allowed neutral ships entering the zone unknownly.

The *Norddeutsche* announces that the fresh extension of the German barred zone concerns hostile bases on Cape Verde Islands and the base at Dakar in the adjoining coastal region, also the barred zone around the Azores, which is extended to Madeira.

GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM.

CAIRO, January 9th.
Mr. Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., has been appointed Governor of Jerusalem, in succession to Borton Pasha, who is ill-health.

(Continued on Page 4.)

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914
100 YEARS.**JOHN
HADDON**

AND CO.

**Export and Import
Agents**For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in
the CITY OF LONDON we have
acted as Buying and Selling
Agents for Traders, Storekeepers,
Growers of Colonial Produce.Are you requiring the services
of London Agents to promote
your interests? We shall be
pleased to enter into correspond-
ence with a view to arranging
terms to mutual advantage.BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.**JOHN
HADDON**

AND CO.

Colonial Merchants
and Produce Agents.

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.



Yet in the game—Sargol makes Pasty, Peevish People Plump and Popular

SARGOL, the concentrated food that puts on good, healthy flesh, sometimes at the rate of a pound a day, builds up the thin and weak, brings back the rosy blush of health, rounds out the skinny, scrawny figures to lines of beauty and plumpness, does it easy, quickly and effectively.

You don't understand it! Well, to tell the truth, neither do we. But after a long series of costly experiments we "hit upon an idea" and produced a combination of tissue building elements, which have performed wonders in making thin people plump and fat.

Sargol was made to put flesh on thin folks, but we don't understand one-half the other remarkable things it does for the thin and undeveloped, the pale and the weak, the dull and the listless. It is not a drug nor a stimulant, but can be best classed as a concentrated food with high tissue-building qualities. A food that creates rich, red blood, builds brain and brawn, hardens flabby muscles and makes even a confirmed dyspeptic "sit up and take notice." In building tissue it has a higher value than good beefsteak or eggs.

Sargol helps you to assimilate your food, to get the utmost good out of every mouthful. Take it with your meals for a few days, the test will tell. See how your digestion has improved, how the blue melancholy feeling goes, how good your meals taste.

A few days more and you begin to take on flesh. You look better, act better; you can do more, do it quicker and easier. Your friend slaps you on the shoulder and says: "Hello, Bill, you're looking fine, never saw you looking better."

But you don't need to be told this. You know it yourself. You know you are gaining weight, feeling more fit than you have felt for years.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

[87-5]

**CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL**

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules and by all Chemists.

**KEATING'S
LOZENGES**
cure the worst Cough

JIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
TAKEN FOR 10 YEARS in cases of Asthma and Coughs and always with INSTANT CURE.

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**PRESIDENT WILSON'S STIR-
ING MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.****FOURTEEN CONDITIONS OF
PEACE OUTLINED.**

WASHINGTON, January 8th.

President Wilson, in the course of an important Message to Congress, said:—As repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Powers have again indicated a desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possibilities of a general peace. The Russian representatives at Brest-litovsk presented a definite statement of principles upon which they were willing to conclude peace, with a definite programme of concrete application of those principles. The Central Powers, replying, outlined a settlement of apparently susceptible liberal interpretation, until the details subsequently showed they proposed no concessions either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population concerned. The Central Powers, briefly, proposed to keep every foot of occupied territory, every province, every city and every point of vantage as a permanent addition to their territories and powers.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

It is reasonable to conjecture that the general principles of the settlement, as first suggested, originated with the more liberal statesmen of the Central Powers—men who had begun to feel the pressure from their own peoples—while the details came from Militarists possessing no thought but to keep what they had got. The negotiations have been broken off by the Russians, who were sincere and earnest, but they could not entertain such proposals of conquest and domination. The whole incident is full of significance and perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Powers speaking? For the majorities of their respective Parliaments or for the minority parties—that Military and Imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their policy and control of affairs in Turkey and the Balkan States?

Speaking approvingly of the fact that the Brest-litovsk negotiations were held with open doors, he asked to whom had the world been listening—to those representing the "spirit of the Reichstag" resolution of July 8th, or to those insisting upon conquest, or to both, which were unreconciled in hopeless contradictions? These are very pregnant questions, upon the answer to which depends the peace of the world.

DEFINITIONS OF PRINCIPLE.

The Central Powers had again challenged their adversaries to state their objects, and there was no reason why we should not respond with the utmost candour. Again and again we had laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, making clear our definite terms of settlement. Mr. Lloyd George had spoken with admirable candour and spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle and no vagueness of detail. Only secrecy, only lack of fearless frankness, only failure to make a definite statement of objects lies with the Central Powers. Issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who had the least conception of responsibility ought for a moment to continue, for one moment, this tragical and appalling pouring out of blood and treasure unless he was utterly sure that the objects of vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he is speaking think them right and imperative. Above all, there was no more thrilling and compelling voice demanding these definitions of principle than the voice of the Russian people who were prostrate and helpless

before the grim power of Germany, which is unrelenting and pitiless. Their power is shattered, yet their soul is not subservient. They refuse to yield in principle or action. Their conception of what is right, human and honourable for them to accept has been stated with a frankness, largeness of view and generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind.

**FITTING AND SECURE PEACE
REQUIRED.**

They call upon us to say what we desire. I believe the people of the United States wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. It is our heartfelt desire that some way may be found whereby we will be privileged to assist the people of Russia. It will be our wish and purpose that the peace processes when they are begun will be absolutely open, permitting thenceforth no secret understanding. The day of conquest, aggrandisement and secret covenants is past. We entered this war in consequence of violations of right which touched us to the quick and made our life impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured against a recurrence. We, therefore, demand that the world be made fit and safe to live in. All the people of the world are, in effect, partners in this interest. Therefore the programme of the world's peace is our programme, namely:—

THE FOURTEEN CONDITIONS.

(1).—Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall always proceed frankly and in public view.

(2).—Absolute freedom of navigation of the seas outside territorial waters, alike in peace or war, except as the seas may be closed wholly or partly by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

(3).—The removal, as far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions among all the peoples consenting to the peace and associating for its maintenance.

(4).—That adequate guarantees be given and taken that international armaments be reduced to the lowest, consistent with domestic safety.

(5).—Free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based on the strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

(6).—The evacuation of all Russian territory and the settlement of all questions affecting Russia which would secure the best and freest co-operation of other nations in the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for independent determination of her own political development and national policy.

(7).—Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty she enjoys in common with other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore the confidence among nations in laws which they themselves determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forced and impaired.

(8).—All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted so that peace may be once more made secure in the interests of all.

(9).—The readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognisable lines nationally.

(10).—The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should accept the opportunity for autonomous development.

(11).—Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territories restored, Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the mutual relations of the Balkan States determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality with international guarantees for their political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

(12).—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured secure sovereignty, but other nationalities now under Turkish rule should be assured of security of life and autonomous development; the Dardanelles should be permanently open and free under international guarantees.

(13).—An independent Polish State should be erected to include territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations with free and secure access to the sea and international guarantees of political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

(14).—A general association of nations must be formed, under a specific covenant, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees for the political independence and territorial integrity of great and small States alike.

**PLACE OF EQUALITY, AND NOT
MASTERY, FOR GERMANY.**

President Wilson, continuing, emphasised that all Governments and peoples associated against Imperialists must stand together until the end. He said:—We are willing to fight until such arrangements and covenants are achieved. We are not jealous of German greatness, and there is nothing in this programme to impair it. We do not wish to injure her or in any wise block her influence and power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice, law and fair-dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the people of the world, instead of a place of mastery. Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of any of her institutions, but it is necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her that we know whom her spokesmen speak for, whether for the Reichstag majority or the Military Party and men whose creed is Imperial domination.

We have spoken now surely in terms too concrete to admit of doubt. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is a principle of justice to all peoples of all nationalities and their right to live on equal terms, liberty and safety with one another. Unless this principle be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could not upon no other principles, and in vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, honour and everything they possess. The culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are now ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

EFFECT OF MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, January 8th.

President Wilson's decision to address Congress came suddenly. The message profoundly impressed a crowded Chamber and was liberally punctuated with applause. There was a great demonstration when President Wilson declared that France must have reparation as regards Alsace-Lorraine. There is a consensus of opinion among Congressional Leaders that the message will favourably influence the Russian situation, while endorsing Mr. Lloyd George's peace terms. The message is described as President Wilson's greatest State paper.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.**WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.**

WASHINGTON, January 8th.

In his weekly review of the war, Mr. Baker states that advice seemingly confirm the idea that the German Higher Command contemplates a big offensive on the Western Front and will strain every fibre to attain success. He recalls sixteen great battles in Flanders in which the British were uniformly victorious and says the French and British armies can be relied upon to withstand the shock. The French success has turned the scales against the Austro-Germans on the Italian Front and the invaders are now confronted with tremendous transport difficulties. Referring to Palestine, he says it is believed that a large number of fresh Turks, under German supervision, have been withdrawn from Mesopotamia and the Caucasus and are being rushed to Palestine for an attempt to recover lost prestige, and that the Germans will afford the Turks whatever assistance is possible in an effort to retake Jerusalem.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.**DISAFFECTION IN THE NAVY.**

LONDON, January 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Lisbon throws light on the hitherto obscure situation.

The Correspondent states that the Government is taking energetic measures against the Democrats, who, it declares, aim at the regaining of power forcibly. It is also apparent that serious disaffection reigns in the Navy. The cruiser Vasco da Gama, anchored off the capital, bombarded the fortress at Cistello, after which the cruiser hoisted the white flag and the crew disembarked and surrendered. Other mutinous crews were also made prisoners. The military occupy the naval barracks and arsenals.

IRON-CROSS DESERTERS.

AMSTERDAM, January 8th.

At a meeting of the Fatherland Party, held in Berlin on Monday, a number of disabled soldiers, decorated with the Iron Cross, were specially invited, but were not permitted to speak. They grew restless and interrupted the annexationist speakers. A stormy scene arose when an orator called them deserters who had left Hindenburg's banner to betray their comrades.

The *Vorwärts* says they were belaboured with sticks and finally expelled by the police.**THE SILVER MARKET.**

LONDON, January 8th.

The silver market is steady. Silver is steady.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S**SQUARE
BOTTLE WHISKY.****\$30 per case.**
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[39]

"VITTEL"**GRANDE SOURCE**

Natural Mineral Water.

Nature's Uric Acid Solvent.

Specially recommended for
**STOMACH, KIDNEYS,
LIVER and GOUT.**Obtainable at all Chemists and
Stores.Sole Agents for South China:
FLOQUET & KNOTH,
Hongkong.

[1494]

"ASAHI BEER."SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
Tel. No. 230 or 155.

For a Short While Only

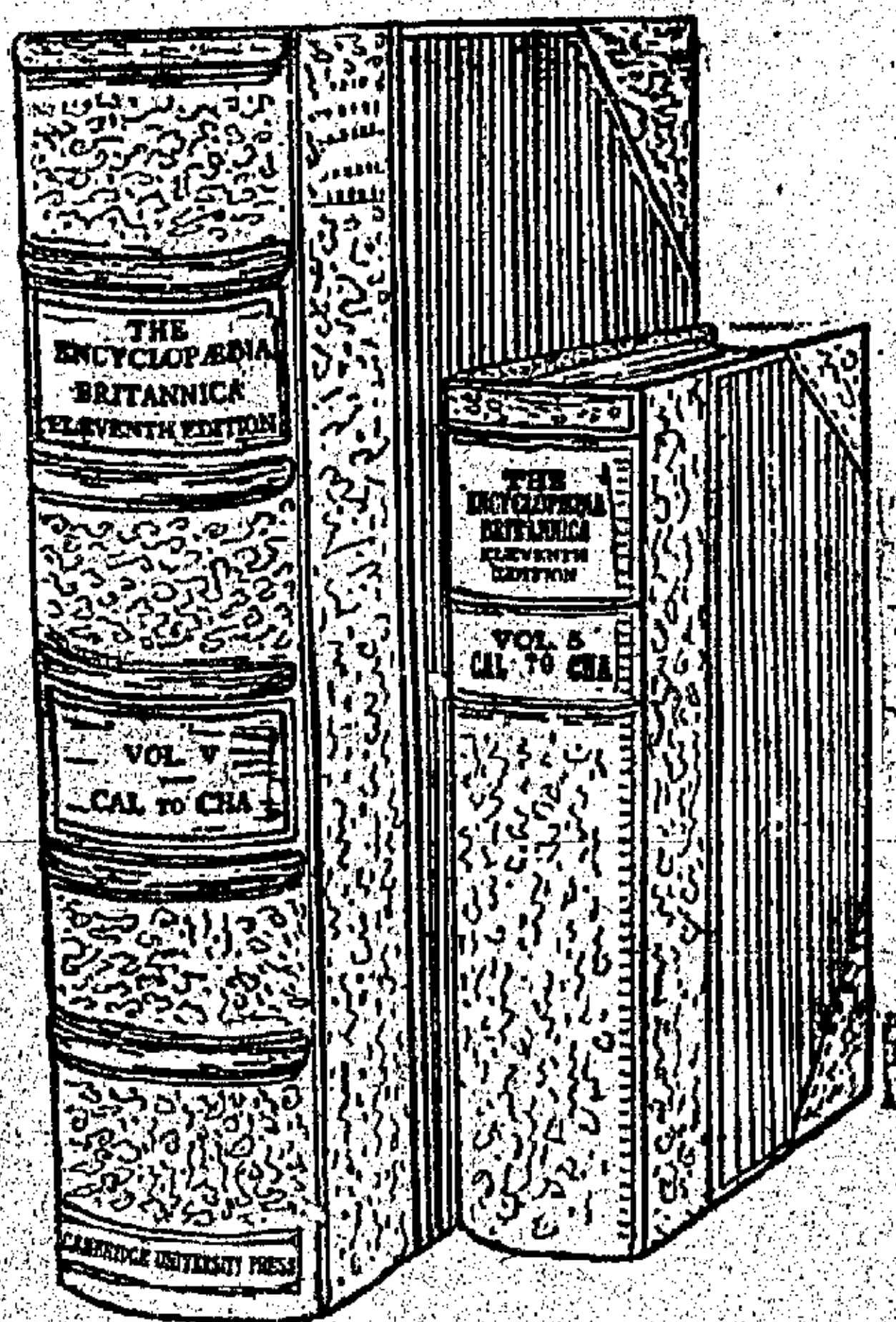
The New, 11th, Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica at the minimum price, payable \$7.00 Mex. a month

An Entirely New Work

The new, 11th, Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica is an entirely new work, founded upon a fresh survey of knowledge. It is not a mere revision of the 10th edition, which was sold in China some 10 years ago, and which consisted of the 9th edition with the addition of 11 supplementary volumes. This is a matter worthy of remark, for it does not often happen that an extensive publication, such as an encyclopædia, is entirely remade from beginning to end. In preparing a new edition of such a book the custom is to preserve as much of the existing articles as possible, renewing them and bringing them up to date by corrections and additions. In the present case, however, it was found that no such process of renewal could so transform the articles in the 9th edition and the supplement as to make them an adequate presentation of the new point of view and the latest results of research. Accordingly it was decided to make a fresh start.

Some Particulars

The prospectus, for which this announcement invites you to ask, describes the system on which distinguished experts in every department of science, history, industry, law, medicine, engineering collaborated to produce this complete account of present day knowledge in 40,000 articles, ranging in length from 200 or 300 words, about a less noteworthy town or person, to 100,000 words concerning the history of an important country. Here, therefore, it will suffice to say that the contributors of articles number 1,500; that an editorial staff of over 50 members, working together under the same roof for eight years, ensured for the preparation of the present edition a degree of system and completeness never attained in any previous edition, or in any other en-



The large quarto format, in which the Encyclopædia Britannica has been published for 150 years, compared with the "Handy Volume" issue of the 11th edition now offered in China.

The contents of the "Handy Volume" issue are identical, word for word, picture for picture, with those of the traditional quarto volumes in which the 11th edition was published by the University of Cambridge. The one is, indeed, a reproduction by photography of the other. By this means bulk and weight have been reduced without sacrifice of legibility, while the more manageable volumes, adapting themselves better to the latest methods of book production, can be sold at a reduction of 50 per cent. from the price of the quarto issue.

SHANGHAI
37B CANTON ROAD 453 HONAN ROAD

We have pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made to extend to readers in China the offer of the New, 11th, Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica in the wonderful, cheap form known, from its compact and convenient size, as the "Handy Volume" issue. So far the "Handy Volume" issue of the new Encyclopædia Britannica has been offered only in the United States, where, in an extraordinarily short time, 120,000 sets have been sold. This sale of the "Handy Volume" issue is the more remarkable since there had already been sold 75,000 copies of the New Edition in the traditional large quarto form in which it was published by the University of Cambridge.

The success of the "Handy Volume" issue is not to be wondered at, for it can be sold at a reduction of 50% from the price of the Cambridge issue, with which it is identical—line for line, word for word, illustration for illustration.

Applications received now can be filled throughout China (in any town which has regular steamship communication, or in which the Commercial Press has a branch) at the minimum price charged in America, where the "Handy Volume" issue is printed.

It would not be practicable to make so favourable an arrangement in respect of copies bought in the ordinary course of the bookseller's trade—i.e. in respect of single copies ordered from time to time over an indefinite period. Our offer is possible only because, in the assurance of a prompt response, a consignment of 1,000 sets has been shipped to China at one time for immediate disposal. The minimum price is limited to these copies and refers only to orders given now. The favourable offer (which must, in any event, be of short duration) may be withdrawn any day.

If you are interested, therefore, we beg you please to write at once for the illustrated prospectus, and special order form showing the present minimum price and easy terms of payment (\$7.00 a month). A coupon for your use to-day is printed at the end of this announcement.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA
CORPORATION: CHINA OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL PRESS LIMITED:
HEAD OFFICE.

cylopædia; and that £250,000 sterling (\$1,000,000 U.S. Currency) was expended upon the preparation of the work before a single volume was printed.

The word "encyclopædia" means literally "a complete circle of instruction." The new, 11th, Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica is the most complete work of this kind that has ever been attempted. No branch of knowledge is overlooked, and every subject is accounted for in an exhaustive series of detailed articles by the first living authorities. It is believed that its 40,000 articles leave unanswered no question that can reasonably be asked.

A Need of the Day

Such a perfected encyclopædia appears at the right hour, for at no period has "a complete circle of instruction" been so much needed as it is to-day. The progress made by scientific research has been so rapid of recent years, and has been accompanied by so great an expansion of knowledge in all directions, that the best educated of men to-day can be familiar with only a small portion of the vast field. The days are long past when it was still possible for a man to take all knowledge for his province. To-day even the most gifted

man needs an encyclopædia for reference upon the innumerable subjects concerning which he lacks accurate information.

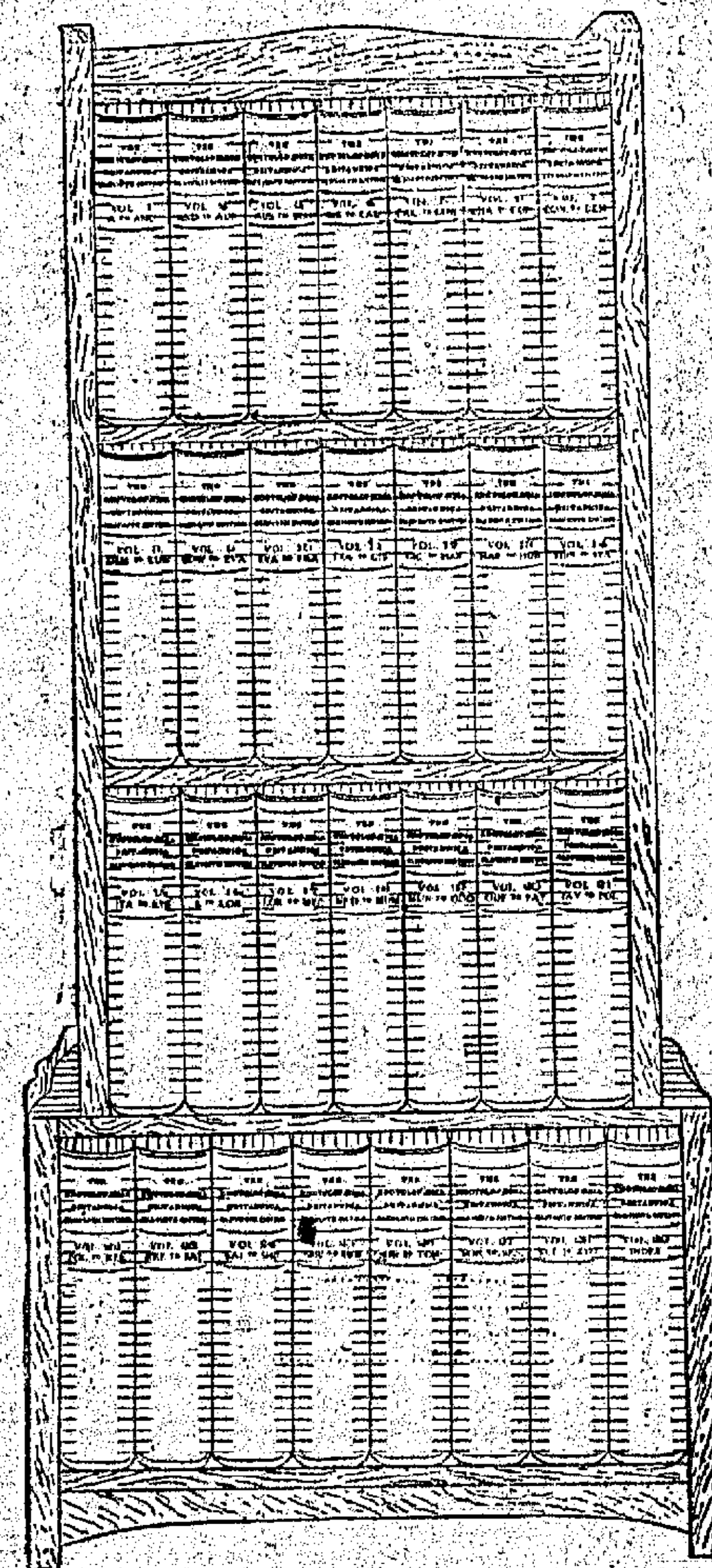
And if there has never been an age when there was so much to learn, there certainly has never been a time when the value of information was so widely recognized as it is to-day. Knowledge is no longer regarded as the privilege of a few who have leisure to pursue it. It is seen to be an asset of practical value for which any man is the better, whatever his position in life may be.

A Temporary Offer

As the present offer of copies in China at the minimum price is limited, both as to the number of copies and the time of its duration, interested readers should please write for prospectus at once. With the prospectus will be sent an order form enabling you to secure a copy at the minimum price and for small monthly payments, if, after reading the prospectus, you wish to possess the work which it elaborately describes.

The 29 volumes themselves may be examined at the China Office of The Encyclopædia Britannica Corporation (37B Canton Road, Shanghai) or at any of the offices of the Commercial Press throughout China, and you

A single payment of only \$7.00
secures delivery of the 29 volumes
complete.



The new, 11th Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica consists of 29 Volumes of 1,000 pages each, with 1,500 words to the page—44 million words in all. There are 10,000 illustrations, 450 full-page plates, 300 maps, index of 500,000 entries. In the "Handy Volume" issue, shown in the illustration above, the dimensions of the volumes in inches are 8 3/4 x 6 3/4 x 1 3/4.

For the convenience of those desiring a special place in which to keep the 29 volumes, this strong bookcase of seasoned ash is offered to purchasers of the books at the manufacturer's price—\$5.00. It measures 19 1/2 inches across, and stands 3 ft. 8 in. from the floor.

are cordially invited to pay a visit of inspection. But write first for the prospectus (see coupon below) for it will give you a more thorough knowledge of the great work than you can obtain from a cursory examination of the volumes themselves.

Fill in this Coupon, tear it out, and post it to The Commercial Press, at any of its 50 branches throughout China, or to The Encyclopædia Britannica Corporation, 37B Canton Road, Shanghai. If you send it in an open envelope, it will go at printed matter rate.

I have read your announcement in the "Daily Press."

Please send me, post free, 100-page illustrated prospectus of the New, 11th, Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, "Handy Volume" issue, also order form showing the temporary low price, payable in small monthly instalments.

Name.....

Address.....

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKMANN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 12th Jan., 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 13th Jan., 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHENKING"	On 13th Jan., 11 P.M.
TSINGTAO, WINKAIWEI, and DAIKAI	"HONGKONG"	On 14th Jan., 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUIYANG"	On 15th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 17th Jan., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to
TELEPHONE 36.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
ISWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 16 Days).

"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Higgins ... TUESDAY, 15th Jan., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

no above Steamers have an alert Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID HASSOON & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	10am	Str. from Colombo	1817	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hong Kong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.	about	about	about	about

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Through the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & I. FOGGAS at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE,
YOKOHAMA, AND YOKOHAMA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SAKI MARU	FRIDAY, 19th Jan., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU	THURSDAY, 31st Jan., at 11 A.M.
	KAMO MARU	TUESDAY, 28th Feb., 11 A.M.
	SIYO MARU	TUESDAY, 19th Feb., 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA COLOMBO MARU | (SATURDAY, 26th Jan.) |

SHANGHAI and KOBE BOMBAY MARU | MONDAY, 14th Jan. || | TENSEN MARU | THURSDAY, 24th Jan. |

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.**

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 18th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 9th Feb.
PERIA MARU	8,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,800 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 31st Jan., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 12th Feb., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 28th Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSA LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anging, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"MOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th Jan., at 6 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY, 20th Jan., at 10 A.M.

These Formosa Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 73 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movements of the Local Markets

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!

